13 FREEMAN, Hintter, No. 90 Fulton-st., inwine all who wish to purchase Hata, Caps. Furn, or chi-dren's farcy Hata, to examine his stock, which for variet and chespars, a unsurposed. He is selling his best No. Silk Hat for \$ 5', which he warrants equal to those sol-chewhere is \$ 54.

The Hat season at GENIN's lower store The Hat season at GENIN's lower store manners as if the piret regum, no great is the dearand for his serinter style. The GENIN Feit Beaver seems to have charmed salithe hat wearing public, and the regular winter style the other half. There Hats are certainly the most brilliand specimens of taste and skill in the art of batting that have appeared this scaan, at any price, and it may well provoke the automishment of these who are not aware of the almost unfunited eatent of denin's business, that he can sell such Hats of \$4 each.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

WINTER FASHIONS -A choice and fashionable assertment of Haw, Cape, and Furs, always on sale. But one price is asked, and purchasers may depend on the article being as represented. J. W. Kautoco's operate store, No. 128 Canal-st.

NEW STYLE OF OVERCOATS AND TALMAS .- The NEW STYLE OF OVERCOATS AND TALMAS.—The bleak weather reminds us of the immediate necessity for these articles, and the immediate is undeed in the took of W T. JERNINGS & Co. invites us to a selection. The field for choice in their establishment is indeed a wide one, and as every garment is fisshionably cut and eloganity made and finished, it is impossible to go wrong in making a purchase. Their for Beaver Overcosts, lined throughout with Silk, have a peculiarly distingue appearance. The febric is of the finest wool, and as soft as flow-silk, while in point of warmth the Fur-Beaver Overcost has no superior. The Talmas at JERNINGS & Co's also deserve especial notice for their graceful cut, rich trimmings and mountains, and the elegant manner in which they hang from the shoulders. A more becoming article of winter costume than one of JERNINGS & Co's Black Cloth or Curled Beaver Talmas cannot be fashioned by the hand of art. Those who are shout purchasing Overcosts, Talmas, Cloaks, Oversaks, or any other article of winter clothing, cannot no better than any other article of winter clothing, cannot no better than pay their rispects to the old and well-known firm of W. T. JERNINGS & Co. No. 231 Brackway. American Hotel—a house that for wenty-five vers has stood at the head of the fashionable ready-made clothing trade in this country.

Furnas AT GERNI'S LOWER STORE.—UENIN SO-

FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE .- GENIN SO FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE.—GENIN SUities the attention of the Ladles residing in or visiting NewYork to the very extensive assortment of beautiful r urs at
his lower store, No. 214 Brosewey. Duplicates of all the
Muffs, Victorines, Tippets, Cuffs and Fur Gloves at the
Sazzar will be found at the lower establishment. Espenial
attention is invited to a number of sets of the purest white
Extensive and Russins Sable, and to the very moderate rate
at which these splendid Fors are offered. The assortment
of Stone Marten, Mink, Chunch ila and other Furs, is very
large and choice, and the prices low beyond all pr. cedeat.

GENIN, No. 214 Brosdway, opposite St. Paul's.

An elegant Medal was awarded to P. All elegant Needil was awarded to Licens, the enterprising proprietor of that prince Clothing Warel ones, or no Full-n and Nassau-str., for trarest and most beautiful articles for Boys, Youth's aid of draw's wear, at the hat Farst Castle Garden. To his see have patronized Union Hall this is no matter of surprise that the cittle units should know that for elegance of sixy leastly of fittish, and excellence of workmanship, the reasmade Clothing for Boys, Youths and Children, on sale the dely competition either in quantity or economy of terms. of y competition either in quantity or economy of tera Union Hall, corner Pulton and Nass u-sts.

SEASONABLE CLOTHING .- It can only be necommy to intimate to Citizens and Strangers, who are in want of Fall Clothing, that their wants can be answered by calling at the Clothing Establishment of H. L. FOSTER, NO. 27 Courtlands-erect, where every article in the Clothing and Outfitting department can be procured on the most favorable strate.

W Health and comfort promoted by wearing Weelen, Merino and Silk Undergarments, imported and manufactured by RAV & ADAMS. These superior garments have wholly superseded the use of flamels, being warmer, more durable and cheaper. RAV & ADAMS, Inserters and Manufacturers of Undergarments and Honery, No.501 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitus Hetel.

NEW FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.-FRANCE & WEDDELL ere now prepared to exhibit a rich, are and beautiful stock of new French Embroderies, embracing all the latest novelities, to which they would respectfully call the attention of the hadre.

France & Weddell, No. 768 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!-At the Paris Mantilla Emperium, No. 361 Broadway. A splendid arrival for this week of upward of Two Thomand elegant oloth and velvet Cloaks of entirely new designs. They are of the same first-class quality, and will be sold at the same moderate prices as have already gained for this store so large a share of public patronage. George Bullin Proprietor, No. 361 Broadway.

PARIS MANTILLAS AND CLOSKS.—FRANCE & WEDDELL would call the attention of ladies to their splendid stock of Mautillas and Cloaks, in silk, velvet and cloth, of the latest styles and shapes, it exceedingly low prices. No. 707 Broadway.

TARIFF REPEALED .--Competition only hurts
Makers of poor, worthless Shirts.
ELEXINS challenges the trade
To match the Shirts by ELEXINS made:
While the price is scarcely half

\$1.50 Shirts made to measure at abort notice. No. 491

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.-FRANCE & WEDDELL invite the lodies to visit their establishment, as they feel confident that for style, elegance and strictly moderate prices their stock cannot be surpassed.

FRANCE & WEDDELL, No. 766 Broadway.

NEW SEWING MACHINE-EVERY MAN HIS own Tailor.—One of the best, cheapest and latest-improved machines for Sewing ever invented. These machines are cold at the low price of first dellars each, and are now ready to be delivered in perfect order. Can be seen in operation at No. 121 Follows.

General Mutual Insurance Company Marine and Inland Insurance.

Marine and Inland Insurance.

VRUSTEELS

WH. H. ASFINWALL,
JAMES BROWN,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
LYONARDO S. SUAREZ,
BERJAMIN BARCOCK,
JOHN B. KIYCHING,
F. A. DELANO,
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
MORTINER LIVINGSTON,
WM. S. WETMORK,
WILLIAM P. FURNISS,
N. G. RUYGERS,
JOJEH SANDS,
J. ELNATHAN SMITH,
WILLIAM H. MACY,
B. F. DAWSON,
ALFRED OGDEN, President,
HENRY HOLDREGE, Vick-President.

B. C. MORRIS, Secretary.

Ladies, if you wish Gaiters, Boots and

Buskins, Alpine Button Boots, Gaiters, Ruskins, or Las Boots—if you wish white or black Satin Shapers or Boo for parties and balls, or India Rubber Boots and Shoes stormy weather—in fact, any article in the Boot an Shoe line for yourselves, some or daughters, go direct to Mil-Lang, No. 184 Caralos.

STILLMAN, No. 248 GREENWICH-ST .- A Well-STILLMAN, NO. 240 CREENWICH'ST.—A WELL
fitting pair of ligots or Shoes is the true secret of happiness,
—corns and misery are the products of bad boots. You
ahould, therefore, save your patience and money by calling
on Mr. SYLLMAN, No. 240 Greenwich-st. He is well known
as a cord and expeditions manufacturer, and as his prices
are very reasunable, you will be certain to please yourself.
Ladies Gaiters can be procured nowhere so perfect in every
respect as at Mr. STILLMAN a store, No. 240 Greenwich-st.

Le Den't be behind your neighbors; they are seen daily at TUTTLE'S Grand Emporum of Pency Goods, Toys, Games and Novelligs of every kind, selecting from his new and immense variety something to please either their own, their children's or their framis' foncy. That invoice of Papier Mache goods which has just arraved coman's the most recherche Writing and Note Docks, val Cashets, Work and Card Boxes, Porte-Fenilles, &

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Breadway, corner of White-st., are receiving daily from Europe and the Auction Roome, an unusually large and ele-gant stock of Carpetings, surpassing in brilliancy of colors, richness of design and finish, anything ever offseed in this market. Many patterns exhibitly our own and not to be found the where. Also the removed World's Fair Carpet, in one outire piece, to which we call public strention.

The Daguerreotype of Daniel Webster which was engraved the Portrait published in the Gal of Illustrious Americans, may be seen at BRADV's Na is Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Gas vs. Light .- No one doubts the importthe transfer of the first and the first and

The art of Dyeing Human Hair is but imperfectly understood, even by those who make the greatest pretentions. The most of Hair Dres of the day may for the time blacken the hair, but soon to be succeeded by a tarnished green or a carrety purple, hus. Chistacolar's Hair Dye is void of these naxious properties. It instantly dyes the hair a beautiful natural black or brown which neither water or sunshine can change or tarnish in the least. Manufactured, sold and applied (in private rooms) by Chistacon, No. 6 Aster House.

Gouraup's Liquid Hair Dye is, without suception, the very best ever invented. Equally celebrates Gourauly's Medicated Soap for curing pumples, freekle salt rheum, flesh worms, etter, silowness, tan, roughness, haps, chafes, cracks, &c. Poudre Subtile uproots hair freury part of the body. Lifuid Vegetable Rouge, Lify Whitad Hair Restorative, at 67. Walkerst., near Broadway.

HAIR DTE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Man actory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the orid; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or supper can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, (a re guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-Copy the address—beware of imitations.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Namu-st., New York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston

RHEUMATISM CURED!-The vast numbers who are finding relief from that dreadful disease Rheutustiem, by the use of that invaluable remody MONTIMORE'S Rheumatic Compound and Blood Parifier, should induce all who are afflicted with this complaint to resert to it at once. This is a vegetable preparation—an internal remody—premed upon the most scientific principles, for this are disease along this it will cure in all its forms, either in decase alone; this is will cure in all its forms, either inflammatory (acute) or chronic. No one need longer doubt,
if they will but examine the overwhelming evidence given
in its behalf, by honorable men occapying high stations is
occlety. Physicians certify to its wanderful effects in
effectually curing, where in consultations they had decided
that there were no hopes of recovery; and in semistances, where individuals had been erapples for ten and
twenty years, this remedy has cured them. It is perfectly
safe to be used by the most endeebled and debilitated. Its
effects are most wonderful and delightful upon the system,
in regulating and strengthening the digestive organs; imperture purity, richness and vitality to the blood, causing it
to flow fructy through all its channels, removing the causes
of the disease, and restoring the whole nervous system.
Sold wholesade and retail by W. V. ALEXANDER & Co., proprietors. Central Office, No. I Barelay-st. (Autor House.)

RATS IN THE WALL-Have at ye all,

With Lyon's potent Pill.

Bugs in the bed,
Or reaches dread.
His powder is sure to kill.

There is no poisen in Lyon's Magnetic Powder, yet it instantly destructive to insects, and his Magnetic Pille we equally fatal to rais and mice. Depot, No. 424 Broadway.

DIAMOND WATCH FOR SALE .- A magnificent

Diamond Watch for sale, at a bargain large and splead stones, entirely covering the back, for \$2,500.

Diamond Rings from ... \$0 to \$300 each.
Diamond Crosses from ... 200 to 700 each.
Diamond Grasses from ... 200 to 700 each.
Also, Diamonds, unset, all pure white first water ston
The subscriber is selling the above at much loss than it usual prices. Gro, C. Allen, No. 11 Wall-st, up stairs.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1852.

For California.

We shall issue TO-MORROW MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Letest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the Desk To-Morrow Morning. Price six cents.

day has official returns from all the Counties in the State except New-York, (where it gives the majority.) which gives the Pierce & King Electors 27,345 majority. The entire vote in these Counties stands as follows:

ECROPE.-The Asia arrived this morning, at 1 o'clock, from Liverpool, with advices from that city and London to the 6th inst. We do not find many items of special importance. Parliament opened its session on the 4th, and the Commons reclected Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre their speaker. The business of the 4th and 5th was merely formal, and a week would probably elapse before the serious business of the session would come up. Louis Napoleon had not yet assumed the purple, but all the signs of the near approach of that event were growing more distinct. The Belgian Ministry has been reconstructed by Mr. De Brouckere the new premier.

The Zoll Verein question was dragging its slow length along at Vienna. The Germans generally agree that Louis Napoleon's " paix" means "guerre." Further news from Constantinople confirms the report that the Turkish Government refuses to ratify the loan recently contracted.

Our correspondent at Havana affirms that at least two, and probably several, cargoes of slaves have been recently landed in Cuba. On one of them, he assures us, that the Captain-General received a bribe of \$17,000, no trifling addition to the revenue of a Spanish grandee who has come out to the Antilles to make his fortune. Our correspondent, who seems to be a bit of flibustier in his way, informs us that the Americans who conspire for the freedom of the island, will not only put air end to this nefarious traffie, but will so arrange matters that by the end of ten years there will not be a slave on the island. We presume this will be as much news to these respectable gentlemen as it is ourselves; hitherto it has been understood that the great purpose of extending the area of freedom over that lovely region was to release the Creoles from the oppressions of Spanish bondage, but not to relieve the blacks from the blessings of slavery. We are glad of this intimation that the liberty proposed is to be of the most comprehensive character and color ; but we are afraid the chief speculators in Cuban emancipation do not entertain views so enlarged as those of our correspondent. We fear that they aim rather to add a new Slave State to the Union, and to transfer the monopoly of supplying the market of the Island with negroes from Africa to Virginia and Maryland, where it must be confessed that the breed has been greatly improved upon the original negro stock. However we merely record events as they pass, having since the election, rather retired from political discussions. We simply wait the development of that policy of which Mr. Douglas is the high-priest, Gen. Walbridge, John Van Euren and Isaiah Rynders the chanting choristers, and of which Gen. Pierce is in certain quarters expected to prove a sort of silent and telerent cod-father.

Le An officer of the steamer Isabel, which arrived at Charleston yesterday, states that the Crescent City, on the 15th, was seen near the entrance of the harbor of Havana. A war steamer was at the time bearing down upon her, as it is supposed with the intention of informing her that she might enter the harbor without further trouble. It is said that the Crescent City will receive no further interference from the Captain-General.

Advices have been received at Boston from Buenes Ayres, bearing date as late as Sept. 11. It is reported that on that day an attempt was made to overthrow the Government of Urquiza, who at the time was absent attending the Congress at Santa Fé. A civil war was apprehended by many. A letter from Rio Grande confirms the report, but gives no

Mr. Strong, the gentleman who has charge of the work on the Capitol at Washington, has resigned from an unwillingness to contique in office under the incoming Administration, and from a desire to engage in some more profitable business. Two hundred more of the workmen are to be dismissed on Saturday next. A CHANCE FOR THE BENEVOLENT. Mr. Jonathan Lemmon came here from Vir-

ginia, with Lis family and slaves, to obtain a passage for Texas, whither he purposed to migrate. He here found that his slaves in Virginia, being brought here voluntarily by himself, were no slaves at all, but free to go with him or go elsewhere-and they did the latter. All the coaxing of Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon failed to sweeten the inexorable darkies. Haven't I always treated you well !' pathetically asked the lady of her late chattel, ' No,' replied the chattel, 'you sold my husband sway from me three years ago, and I have never been able to hear from him since; I don't call that good treatment '-So the Lemmons dropped Pathos and tried Law, and were beaten. The chattels were unchattelized, the laws of New-York governing the decision.

Therefore The Journal of Commerce has started a subscription to pay Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon the value of the unrecompensed labor they might have got out of the chattels hereafter if they had not been so green as to bring them into a Free State; and as we always like to do a good-natured thing, and some of our readers may possibly choose to contribute, we copy The Journal's last paragraph on the subject-as follows :

"The proposition to raise \$5,000 by voluntary subscription, to indemnify Mr. Jonathan Lemmon, of Virginia, for the loss of his slaves, while touching at this port a few days since, on his way to Texas, has been universally approved, so far as our information extends. Piedges exceeding \$500 in the aggregate, have been sout Piedges exceeding \$500 in the aggregate, have been sout to us by responsible citizens as a part of the fund, on condition that the whole amount should be raised. There is reason to hope that the money contributed will be refund-ed by the Legislature at its appreaching session. Still, it may not be, and subscribers should be prepared for either alternative. Whatever is done in the matter will come with a better grace if done promptly and vol-

-Here is a case which appeals directly to the gizzard of Cotton. If Mr. Lemmon is not compensated for his lost chattels, there can be no rational hope that New-York will here-NEW-YORK .- The Albany Argus of yester- after enjoy any portion of the carrying trade in slaves between the slave-breeding and the slave-consuming States-a trade already considerable, and certain to be largely increased by the Annexation of Cuba. And, as we apprehend the prospect of a repayment by the Legislature is not particularly bright, we urge the contributors to hurry up their \$10s, \$20s and \$50s forthwith. The names of the contributors are to be printed in full, and the jobber or cotton-broker who gives \$50 may reasonably, calculate on an accession to his Southern trade worth at least ten times his outlay. So Union-saving, Business and Benevolence may all be combined in one operation, yielding a larger profit than any Quartz Mine yet discovered. We are confident the \$5,000 will be made up before the week is out.

PUBLIC DEBT.

of the Union and the several States compo-sing it on the 1st of January, 1850:

FINANCES OF THE GENERAL	
PUBLIC	
United States. \$64,223,328	Texas
Maine 970,000	Arkansas 3,862,172
Massachusetts. 6,091,047	Tennessee 3,337,856
New-York 23.937,249	Ohio 19,173,223
New Jersey 62,596	Michigan 2,819,939
	Indiana 6,556,437
	Illinois 16,612,795
	Missouri 958,261
North Carolina 977,000	Iowa 55,000
South-Casplina . 3,622,039	
Georgia 1,903,475	
Alabama 10,385,93e	Total, 1843 198,818,736
Mississippi 7,271,707	
Londolphon 16 999 191	free in 7 years \$76.661 940

Since 1850, the National Debt has been slightly reduced, and the Debts of the States not much increased in the aggregate, though Virginia and perhaps one or two others have added something to theirs. But instead of State Debts, we have an enormous increase of County Debts, Railroad Company Bonds, City proportion has been sent abroad to pay for Railroad Iron and Goods, and sold at a considerable discount. The amount of our Foreign Debt never increased so rapidly in any former period as it has done during the present year: and the Bonds are now flooding to Europe by Millions. One of these days, there will come an end to this, but for the present Money is easy and Cotton in brisk demand,-so who cares ! 'After me, the Deluge.'

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

The Bangor Mercury asks: "Will The Tribune remember that all of the Waig arry that was worth anything supported Gen. Scott

-Well, we would n't like to state the case quite so bluntly, but admit, for argument's sake, that the above is quite correct-don't The Mercury see that "all of the Whig party that is worth anything" is n't strong enough to elect a President !- that it must truckle and cringe to the guerillas who a'a't worth anything for help to carry an election or let it go against them ! If that is the only alternative, we are at present inclined to let go. But we speak for ourselves only, and may see cause to change our mind hereafter. Just now, however, we choose to rest awhile.

-The Mercury goes on to say that By the insolence of Northern and Southern politicals—rather then submit to which it would have been ther that the Convention of Jane 16 had dissolved wink a nomination—Gen. Sect was driven into the canvase out a nomination—Gen. Sect was driven into the canvass with a dead weight upon him. He would have been well enough, but the 'resolutions annexed' were too much. We went over to the Democratic policy, took a part in their platform, and were crushed, as we descreed to be, beneath the weight of the plunder we stole."

-Well: do you see a prospect for doing better hereafter? Are we not likely to repeat the blunders of the late canvass !- and with a like result ? If so, would n't it be better to do just nothing ! It is Pope, we think, who savs-

Tis better, sure, to sit than rise to fall

THE WESTERN RESERVE .- The North-Eastern Counties of Ohio, of which the property in the soil was reserved by Connecticut when she surrendered to the Union her territorial claims west of the Hudson, which is thence known as 'the Western Reserve,' has just

Counties. Ashtabula Cuyahoga	2157	1852. Pierce, 1979 3393 1379	Hole, Taylo 24751124 18421776 2771469	987 2368 999	V. B. 2467 2504 681
Jennga Juron Jake Jorain Mahoning	1046 1350 924	677 1785 671 1551 1817	1506	922 1769 716 1473 1936	1973 876 994 1616 1042
dedina 'ortage 'umtnit 'rumbull	. 2154	2002 1008 2009	10091440 12961270 6291282 17091304	1388 2149 1815 1951	1090 1127 1008 2075
			ö,61915,241 a over Taylor,		16,911

The glorious principle of Free Land to actual settlers has been agreed to by the Legislative and ExecutiveGovernment of Canada. and will presently be applied. A tract of twenty-four millions of acres, lying mainly north east of Lake Huron,-in the latitude of the American mining districts of Lake Superior, though with a wilder climate-will, as soon as surveyed, be thrown open to the landless in gratuitous tracts of 160 acres. Alternate sections will thus be given away without price, those lying between them being reserved for sale to cover the expenses of surveying and opening the country to immigrants. We had hoped that our own country would be the first to adopt this great idea, but Canada is ahead of us. The United States will, we trust, not be far behind.

VERMONT-The Maine Law .- The petitions for the Maine Law already presented to the Legislature of Vermont are signed by Thirtyscren Thousand persons, of whom Seventeen Thousand are legal voters. Strong hopes are entertained that the Legislature will not adourn witout passing the desired Law. Neal Dow has been speaking in Montpelier, and the Speaker of the House is an earnest and able advocate of the measure.

House-Bumping .- In our article on this subject yesterday, the names of the builders should ave been printed Van Pelt & Smith, No. 53 West Fighteenth-st. Mr. Van Pelt is the Architect, and he as sures us that the mansion is to be ventilated throughout and that the walls have been erected with express ref erence thereto, though no evidence of that fact now ap pears. The house, we may state, is built for Loring An drews, Esq., leather merchant, and of course under his personal supervision. The full cost of the stone front is

For The N. Y. Tribune.
The Poor Man" and his "Drag-Chains." and the "Washer-Woman's Smoothinglrons." VIEW OF PREE TRADE FOR WORKING MEN

To the Editor of The N. Y. Evening Post. DEAR SIR: Of all the questions at issue between the two great parties of this country, I conceive those which affect its industrial interests to be superior to all others, for I regard the peaceful and industrial progress of a nation of more than twenty millions of freemen to be the true basis of its mighty influences in the present and future affairs of mankind. A fair and candid investigation of the claims of Labor and Capital, and a free discussion of these questions, is of transcendent importance. Will you permit me to address you a few thoughts suggested by your leader of Saturday, the 6th inst., under the head of "A Proposal for Lightening the Ship!"

The article is founded upon two extracts from The Railroad Journal in reference to the present state of the iron market. The first of these extracts states that the late advances in The following is the reported Public Debt the price of English iron have now reached \$15 to \$17 per tun, without any immediate prospect of decline. Hence, for 100 miles of railroad now constructed \$150,000 to \$170,000 will be paid for duty alone. The second extract advocates an increased duty on merchant bar, as being calculated to secure a steady home market for our manufactures, and by admitting rails free to effect a probable reduction of the prices to \$30 per tup. The Railroad Journal further thinks that high prices must rule for some time to come, as the vast immigration to Australia from Great Britain will doubtless increase permonently the price of labor there.

You remark on the above statements and views, as

"We do not perceive, for our own part, how it is that it becomes necessary, if we take oil the duty on railway fron, to put a higher outy on merchent ber fron. With the present prices, both the makers of railway fron and therehand her from the clong extremely well. For a considerable time they have stood waiting the turn of tide, and it has come at lest, bearing them to fortune. Their previous losses are amply made up to them in their present prosperity."

"Well, if the high prices of foreign fron are to be permanut, let the makers of bar fron be content with that great advantage. Let them be coulent with making their fortunes as they are now doing, and not ask Congress to lay an additional tribute on the consumer, that their prosperity may be purpored into a still ranker growth." "We do not perceive, for our own part, how it is that it

I am not surprised that you do not perceive the ne-Water Leans, &c. &c. of which a very large cassity of putting a higher duty on merchant bar, and it off the rails. There is no such necessity implied. It is simply suggested as a matter of policy, and

the reason is given thus by The Journal:

"The policy we have been advocating would have the most inventable influence upon the price of imported rails. By increasing the duty on ordinary bar, we should materially check the importation of this article. The loss of this market for common her would necessarily drive the English market for common her would necessarily drive the English rarket for common har would necessarily drive the English making in rails, and competition for the only article ad-nities free, would bring prices down to the lowest living

Now, I sm a Protectionist, and so far from taking off the duty. I am for elapping it on, tight and strong, discriminating always in favor of American Labor, and fixing it that it shall stay on for a long time; for the reason that competition among American Manufacturers, who have a steady home market, will soon bring prices to the level of a fair and equitable remuneration

for the capital invested.

If I understand the purpose of Free Trade, as expressed by you, and maintained universally by Free Traders, it is to furnish articles of foreign manufacture oleaper than they can be furnished by the American capitelist." The promise of the Free Trader before the passage of the present Tariff Act was, among other things, "cheep iron." And now, by your own market reports and foreign advices, iron is advancing and using "high prices." You say "the makers of iron are doing excremely well," and the tide is "bearing them on to fortune." But your professions of attachment to fortune" should be now keeping him in a very different position. Either I fail of reading your admirably plain English, or Free Trade falls of its mission.

Fut my chief object in this communication is to invite your attention to a broader view of the question than would be afforded by a detailed reply to the many vulnerable points of your article. Permit me to ask your candid consideration of the following views:

"Menorery" is a word used, in my apprehension, as a kind of popular bugbear, to frighten large masses of men away from the sober and deliberate investigation of the greatest labor question of our country. "Monopolists" and "Capitalists" are terms in consight me by Free Traders; and from the frequency with which your article admits them, the reader would suppose that the country is really in danger from the my loyment of capital in manufactures. In a country like ours, where all domestic trade is

free, there can be little or no monopoly, under a fair eration of the laws of trade. But under what is alled "Free Trade," we subject our labor and commerce, foreign and domestic, to the operation of Britich Trade laws, and place ourselves at the mercy of the most rigantic and powerful manufacturing monopelles of the world.

The manufacturing interests of our country are generally in the hands of "corporations," if you please so speak, or companies of men, and shares in the stock e held by a number, more or less, of individuals; and in many instances considerable portions of the stock are held by the laborers in the respective establishments. There are but very few companies of immease wealth, while ninety-five per cent, of the manufreturing capital and interest is distributed among thousands of holders. The great majority of the manufac turing establishments are based on capitals of from \$3,000 to \$40,000 each. The inevitable consequence of this state of things is, the popular distribution of the proceeds of capital invested in manufactures. Hence, as I conceive, there is really no "monopoly,"

but every thing the reverse, for the reason that competition among so many and widely scattered sellers will necessarily follow, and positively exclude the idea of combination and monopoly. But I contend that, by your own showing, as well as by all the facts of the case, British free trade is the purent

of monopoly. For several years the Iron interest has

been depressed. Under the free trade tariff it has been almost ruined. Hundreds of manufacturers of small means have been driven to the wall. Forges and mines have been closed, and machinery and mills have cessed running, while here and there, an establishment, with large capital, which could outlive the pressure in the market kept at work, or on "half-time," until now, competition being destroyed, the large iron makers who menopolize the market, are "doing extremely well," and are "making their fortunes." They will continue the monepoly for some time, because of the inability of the small manufacturers to regain their position in the market, and thus centralization in one of its worst forms is produced by your Democratic "free-trade.

When, after a season of high prices and fortune making by the capitalists who are built up by your free trade, men of moderate means are prepared to take advantage of the market, to use their capital, your monopolists are ready to drop down the scale of prices until men of small means are eaten up, when the former are again with one season of high prices to "amply repsy all their losses." And thus depression and expansion alternate, destroy confidence, and make the shor and prosperity of the poor man the mere playthings in the hands of capitalists who have power thus absolutely delegated by free trade.

You say, " Their previous losses are amply made up to them in their present prosperity." In other words, if you will let me translate your declaration," Iron is worth its price, and it will have it in the long run!" A doctrine I fully believe-the difference being that I want to ee American instead of British iron paid for at these prices, and the American laborer and "poor man" employed, instead of thousands of laborers in a foreign country. If a series of "losses are amply made up" by one year of "high prices," and "fortune-making," by the capitalist, it is evident that there is no real gain in cheapness to the consumer, while there is a disastrous loss in another direction, of which I shall speak pres But bere, also, is another difficulty with your free-

trade policy. The fact that "losses ARE AMPLY made up," is one of the very reasons why I am in favor of I rotection to American Labor. Under the expectation of "cheap" iron the duty is thrown off by your Tariff, and iron comes in at \$30, \$35, or \$40 per tun, which undersells that of the American manufacturer. His market is destroyed or he must sell low too. He falls until the last point of abatement is reached, and he suffers his fires to die out, and his work is over. Why! Simply because the "Democratic" manufacturer of iren, with a capital of \$20,000, \$50,000, or even \$100,-000 cannot compete with the BRITISH MONOPOLIST, who has a capital of from half a million to a million of pounds sterling, and who can sell at cost for two or three years, knowing that "their losses will be amply made up by present prosperity." A positive fact, the evi dence of which is seen in the present prices which rule in the iron market. Is it not so? Will not the British as well as the American capitalist share in the present fortunes given to the "capitalist" by your free trade? If so, are you not clearly in favor of giving "fortunes' to British capitalists, and letting American "poor men" lie idle for want of work in American furnaces? Is it to or is it not?

Your argument apparently leans to the side of "the isrmer." "the poor man," "the mechanic" and "the washer-woman," as against monopolists, capitalists and corporations. Permit one more view of the subject, and the most important of all.

The capitalists of this country, by which term I understand all who are engaged in manufactures, give empleyment to hundreds of thousands of LABORES. Tens of thousands are dependent upon the iron interest alone. Upon its prosperity entire districts of the country mainly depend. The farmer for the sale of his products; the butcher, the coal miner, the charcoal burner, the miller, the villager, the merchant, the professional man and the mechanic. When the iron interest suffers, these all suffer as well. When a furnace or manufacturing establishment closes, and the laborers are discharged without work, and without the means to subsist on until the tide turns which bears the capitalist on to fortune, the LABOR, which is the Poor Man's capital, is ruined. and all are forced to suffer with him. Lanes being thus depreciated, and the poor man being thus thrown on the world to obtain a doubtful subsistence at a new calling, or to strive to obtain a living at agricultural pursuits, is thus himself an additional producer and com petitor, instead of being a buyer and consumer, of the products of the neighboring farmer.

A suspension of two or three years in the only market for his LABOR, which the poor man depends upon, may be possibly borne by the capitalists, for whom you Free Trade is now making such "fortunes." But what fortunate tide is that which shall compensate the poor man for the loss of three years' labor? Are his losses nothing in the eye of Free Trade? Is not a Productive Indus try, assured of a steady home market, better than a long stagnation, and "losses amply made up to the capitalist?" The capitalist has the means for employ ing the LABOR of thousands of men, women, and chil dren who have not the same means. Without that capital they would remain unemployed, or compete sence of a wide and important department of industry Yet, in order professedly to benefit the poor man and the laborer, Free Trade destroys the market for profit able LABOR, which is the poor man's only capitel, and practically bids him wait until "the tide shall turn which bears the capitalist on to fortune."

But, under the true Free Trade system of Protection to Home Industry, the farmer who has a good market at his door for wheat and market stuffs can afford to pay his neighbor who makes" plows" and "drag-shain a better price than were he to depend upon a distant market with all the costs of transportation. The plow and chain-maker with steady employment for their La-FOR CAPITAL, can afford to pay more to the farmer and the "washer woman," who will have the means to pay little higher price for her "smoothing-irons." And so the reciprocity of mutual interests will give a richer reward for the poor man's capital, than when he loses three years waiting for the "rich man" and the "capitallet" "to smply repay all their losses," at "the turn of the tide which bears the capitalist on to fortune under Free Trade.

CAPITAL is indispensable to the prosperity of the working-man in many departments of industry. Without it he must be driven to other pursuits, or remain unemployed. You say that

"we have had enough of legislation for the capitalist," "let us give the poor man cheap plows and cheap drag-chains, the mechanic cheap tools, and the washerwoman cheap smoothing-from." Among my earliest recollections of political

discussion, are the phrases you have thus used. They are the familiar and delusive words by which Free Trade wins so many votes from laborers. It is on easy and specious way to appeal to " the poor man," and he is willingly entrapped thereby. But what are the facts of the case? I maintain that

The "capitalist" (to use your own reproachful term) gices tools to the working-mon and the mechanic not only chesp, but WITHOUT COST. An individual, or company of individuals, invests

money in tron, cotton, woolen, glass, or any other manufacture, and forthwith a building, with all its mechinery and appliances, is put up, and the doors are thrown open to scores or hundreds of laborers who find profitable employment for their labor conital. while they are furnished with all the appointments and tools of their business by the money of the proprictor. Thus the steam cucine and the water-wheel the trip-hammer and the bellows, the roller and the jack, the carding-machine and the mold, the pattern and the print-block, in these various branches, which are all beyond the means of "the poor man," are the tools of trade furnished to his hands by the capitalist, whose interest it is to provide the very best for his own advantage. So long as the proprietors have a remunerative return for their capital, so long the mechanic and poor man have the best tools without cost, and good wages for using them. But Free Trade, professedly jectous of the poor man's interest, steps in with its officious blow to destroy the capitalist, and the steamengine stops running, the bellows ceases its blast, the wheel revolves no more, and the workman is obliged to drop his tools, leave the forge and the factory, and walk about in search of employment, without money enough to buy a set of tools for his craft at any price This has been precisely the experience of tens of thousends of mechanics and poor men during the last four years, and now that prices are advancing, and the capitalists are being "borne on to fortune," and "am-ply making up all their losses," who shall pay the sufering and waiting laborers who have muttered impreestions over the foreign iron which has been dragged post their own doors, while themselves and their children wanted bread? It is simply taunting the worker to talk, of cheep tools, while you knock out of his hands

those which are furnished him for nothing and which even a thousand of his fellows combined are not to procure. It may be a successful expedient to about giving cheap tools to the poor man, but to stroy the only labor market in which he can use without cost, is a disastrous commentary which a poor man will yet learn to read and understand

himself. But you say "let us give the poor man cirzar bu CHAINS, and the washerwoman cheep smoothing in Let poor men and washerwomen read the prices per "drag chains" under Protection and Free Trade:

Under Free Trade, prior to 1842 drag chains out ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS PER TUN. Under the Protection of 1842, NINETY DOLLARS N. TUN, or twenty-fiver per cent. saced by the poor man the price of his chain; and

Under the Free Trade in 1852, ONE HUNDERD FIFTEEN to ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS IN TUN!!! with the prices constantly advancing twenty-five per cent. taken out of the pockets of "the

I will not trouble you with the prices of "smoothing irons," as you will doubtless learn the price when purchase one with which to smooth this wrinkle on the forehead of Free Trade.

There is a fable of a Hermit, who, growing weary entire solitude, resolved to extend his hospitalities in Bear, whom he one day met in his wanderings. arrangement was soon entered into, and among one of the duties of the Bear, he watched the Hern while he took his noon day pap. On one occasion, fly resisted all the efforts of Bruin to dislodge him from the nose of the sleeper, when at last, certain of his ale the Hermit's nose suffered most shockingly by the ponderous fore-paw came down upon the fly. blow. The astonished victim of the watchful vigils of Bruin concluded that it was time for them to per which they did as gracefully as could be supposed as sistent with the circumstances.

British Free Trade is to the Working Man of country what the Bear was to the Hermit. Lest alle monopoly, of which the working man is unconscion and which, under our free institutions, can never) come of much importance, should possibly disturb peace, Free Trade strikes at that, and almost dem ishes the man. He will wake up soon and part compa-for Free Trade will probably strike its roasing blosan early day. Yours, very respectfully,

WM. OLAND BOURNE

LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP GALLIA.-Th packet-ship Gullia, Capt. Richardson, hence for Mobile cleared 22d, was lost on Green Turtle Key (Bahan 29th ult. Officers and crew saved, vessel a total la as she went to pieces within an hour after strike. The above is obtained from the carpenter of the ski Samuel Hillman, who came home in the Br. brig 1 tic, from Nassau. The G. was one of Wm. Whide line of Havre packets, and is insured in Wall-st. A foreign letter-writer to one of or

exchanges speaks of a great tunnel at the City of Sal burg, in Upper Austria, but does not know the object its construction! Had he visited it he would have found it simply

common road through the steep range, which shuts the city from the plain behind. The tunnel is a refine work, 415 feet long, 22 broad, and 39 high. THE ELECTION.

RHODE ISLAND .- [OFFICIAL.]

Prof., Nov. 1852. Gov. Apr. 188.
Sect. Parros. Hala. Harra 18.
623 367 2 700
830 748 63 957
1249 1055 43 1492
1589 5554 411 422
1022 1066 80 1336 18 Total......7623 8735 624 8744

Pierce over Scott, 1,109; Philip Allen, (Dem.,) over ris, (Whig.) 1,440.

DELAWARE .- [OFFICIAL.]
 Counties.
 Scott.

 New-Castle
 9767

 Kent
 1541

 Sussex
 1866

SKETCHES OF LECTURES CATHOLIC INSTITUTE LECTURES.

Irish Emigration.

The second Lecture of the present sesses before the Catholic Institute, was delivered last eraing at the Stuyvesant Institute, by Rev. Braud O'REILLY, of St. John's College, Fordham, on the st ject of "Irish Emigration." The Rev. Speakers menced his discourse by portraying, in vivid color the extent and ravages of the cholera and in fever on board the various ships laden us emigrants, on their arrival on the share the St. Lawrence about five years us Nuns in alleviating the sufferings of the victims and ministering to their wants. He then alluded, in set terms, to the heartlessness of the British Government in allowing ships to be overburdened with emigrately which disease was promoted; that in fact the degeens which had been described by British writers exist in Naples and other places within that Kingde sunk into the shade when compared with the hor met with on board those emigrant ships; and se tioned, as it was, by that model Government will sympathy extended to the downtrodden masses every nation save its own. Amid all the misery, titution and postilence of which he had been an witness, he felt encouraged by the hope that the mighty God would bring some good out of it. Hel not then touched the soil of America, nevertheless felt convinced that deep feelings of sympathy pere the hearts of American people toward the sons daughters of Ireland. He felt assured that the lence of 1847 was destined for some great end. Li tory of Ireland, he should not do so without some feet on the subject, but he would promise that every fact will he should adduce he could substantiate. He thes ferred back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, and inform that period the various persecutions of the Co lics, and the degradation and poverty to which the had been brought at different periods; that at one upward of eight millions of her people were stress while her granaries were filled to overflowing ing described the situation of Ireland, he reverted as epring of 1847, when the tide of emigration began to a for the St. Lawrence, and soon the prison walls, creating hospitals, and old hulks were emptied, and their for occupants thrown upon the Canadian shores landlords with professions of charity and bene had induced the'r tenants to leave their che homes by giving them pretended checks on Canal merchants. He then again portrayed the spread of pestilence which broke out among the thousands up thousands of emigrants during the sammer of its when whole for its property of the sammer of its property of the same of th when whole families were swept away, and how Catholic Bishops, Clergy and Nuns sacrificed the lives in affording aid and comfort to the dying. French Canadians then nobly contributed eight the and pounds for the victims of disease and destinate It also afforded him peculiar pleasure to refer conduct of the Governor-General of Canada, Hon. Earl of Elgin, who regularly went down to hospitals to examine the state of things, fearles cheerfully, and he adopted whatever suggestions

and examining their condition and wants. Such the conduct of a descendant of Scotland's Royal Br The Reverend speaker then made some serse sions to the conduct of Lord Palmerston, and course pursued by the British Government relati the school system forced upon the Irish. He next ecceded to show that the Irish, with their hearts, with their livery of abject gait and un accent, were possessed of every virtue, every every capability to stand forth conspicuously legislative halls, also in the walks of publicas private life; that the daughters of Ireland fill credit every position in which they were place their virtues and private worth were pro

made to him that were calculated to alleviate

sufferings of the victims of disease, and the Sister

the Asylum of the Province offered to go to the Qu

the spring brought with it the cholers, the

hearted Governor was seen going through the

tine to afford such relief there as they could; and

they ever studied the interests of their carthly The lecturer went on to show tilst Ireiand by thousands would eventually have an impor-